

Highland Recorder

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H. B. WOOD,
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MONTEREY, VA., OCTOBER 11, 1918

Editor Highland Recorder:

The Recorder of last week notes the falling of Albert Gum on the field of honor. He gave his life for his country—yes, for all that men hold dear.

He was the son of Frank Gum, one of Highland's most faithful soldiers of '61-'65.

What shall Highland do to show appreciation of this noble young man? Albert Gum went to his death, not because he was reckless. He did not wish to fight. His courage is all the more conspicuous. He did his duty because it was his duty.

I noted the absence of this Montgomery when I had the pleasure of treading its walks, and mingling with its citizens, my townsmen, last summer.

I suggest that the Recorder receive contributions for the purpose of purchasing a large "Service Flag" on which there will be the star for every man in the service, and a gold star in honor of Albert Gum.

In the center of the suburban village in which I live, there are two straight streets, paved with asphalt, about thirty feet in height. Between them is stretched a flag with sixty stars—one of gold on it. The father who has two sons "over there" holds it to the breeze every morning—and reverently takes it in at sunset.

If the Recorder will push this matter, I shall be glad to make the first contribution to such a worthy object. Cordially,
Robert H. Fleming

Hillsdale
Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 7, 1918

The suggestion of Dr. Fleming is a good one and the Recorder will be glad to receive contributions. We will make no comment, as we believe every Highlander will be glad of the opportunity to show their appreciation of the great sacrifice our boys are making.

Contributions will be published each week—Ed

HOW TO SAVE YOURSELF

FROM INFLUENZA

Keep away from crowds.

Avoid people who are coughing or sneezing.

Don't put your fingers in your nose, mouth or other things that don't belong there.

Avoid getting hungry, tired and cold.

Sleep and work in rooms filled with fresh air, but keep the body warm.

Wash your hands before eating.

If you get influenza, go immediately to bed and stay there for several days in order to ward off pneumonia.

The scarcity of food supply and shipping held in Europe by the Food Controllers of the Allies make an estimate of our burden possible. Compared with previous years, the Allied civilians and armies, our own armies, the Belgian Relief, and certain neutrals who are dependent on us require the following round amounts from us: wheat, 1,000,000 tons; corn, 1,000,000 tons; beans, 1,000,000 tons; rice, 1,000,000 tons; oil, 1,000,000 tons; sugar, 1,000,000 tons; flour, 1,000,000 tons; meat, 1,000,000 tons; fruit, 1,000,000 tons; vegetables, 1,000,000 tons; other foodstuffs, 1,000,000 tons.

Feed grains (mostly army oats), two million tons; seven hundred thousand (2,700,000) tons, an increase of seven hundred thousand and fifty thousand (750,000) tons over last year.

This makes a total increase of food and feeds over last year of five million seven hundred and thirty thousand (5,730,000) tons over last year, requiring additional shipping for seventeen million five hundred and fifty thousand (17,550,000) tons of food stuffs.

Even this program means self-denial by the Allies next year. They are making this sacrifice in the common cause. We must maintain the health and strength of every human being among them or they will be unable to put their full strength alongside our own in the supreme effort.

At the President's direction, Mr. Hoover has promised them that "in this common cause, we eat at a common table." * * * upon entering these conferences in Europe we promised them that whatever their war-food program called for from us we should fulfill.

At best the Allied table will be less than ours for the Allied people are denying themselves more in order to transport our soldiers. To provide ships for our army, we have not only to build all that we can, but we must have the help of the Allied shipping.

In order that the Allies may provide this, they must take food ships from the more distant markets and place them upon the Atlantic run to the United States. We can do no less than the ships they send us. We must decrease our imports of sugar, coffee and tropical fruits.

SUFFRAGE BILL LOST IN SENATE

Two-Thirds Majority Necessary for Adoption Fails in the Upper House by Two Votes.

HOPE LAYS IN FALL ELECTION.

Move Made to Have Bill Reconsidered. Jones of New Mexico Takes Parliamentary Advantage of Changing His Vote to "No."

Washington.—The woman suffrage amendment was defeated in the senate by a record vote of 53 to 31. The real vote of the senate, however, as shown by the pairs, was 62 to 34, or two votes short of the required two-thirds majority necessary to submit a constitutional amendment to the several states. Hopes for the passage of the measure at this session of Congress is by no means abandoned on account of the vote. Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, took the parliamentary advantage of changing his vote from "aye" to "no" after the measure had been defeated and before the result was announced and gave notice that he would move for a reconsideration of the vote at the next legislative day.

A motion to reconsider requires only a majority vote of the senate and certainly to prevail. The resolution embodying the amendment then will go to the calendar, subject to reconsideration at the will of the senate.

The hope in this move is that the fall election will send to the senate the two votes necessary to pass the measure. Four senators who voted against the measure are serving by appointment, and successors will be elected November 5 and will qualify at once.

One of these senators will be elected from Louisiana to succeed Senator Johnston, who voted against the amendment. As the state of Louisiana votes on woman suffrage as a state issue on election day, the vote of the new senator undoubtedly will follow the will of his state.

Senator Benet, appointed from South Carolina, will be succeeded by W. P. Pollock, former attorney general of that state. Senator Drew of New Hampshire will be succeeded by George H. Moses. It is believed the South Carolina Democrat and the New Hampshire Republican will be found against the amendment, and will vote as did Senators Benet and Drew, serving by appointment.

Senator Baird, appointed from New Jersey, is a candidate to succeed himself. If re-elected, his vote will be against the amendment as it has been. He is opposed by Charles O. Hennessey, Democrat, who undoubtedly will be in favor of the amendment.

The hope of the suffragists for the passage of the amendment as well as the hope of the President and the administration, therefore would appear to lie in the election of two Democratic senators and in the victory of the suffrage cause as a state issue in the coming Louisiana election.

The defeat of the suffrage amendment marked the first refusal on the part of either House of Congress to accept without reservation the dictum of the President as to what sort of legislation should be enacted as a part of the war program.

It was a 50-50 split between Republicans and Democrats in support of the resolution, 27 of each party voting for its adoption. In opposition there were 20 Democrats and 10 Republicans.

The concluding scenes in the great struggle were dramatic but devoid of demonstration. The maximum of silence prevailed as the final roll was called.

Comparative quiet reigned when the result was announced. There were neither cheers nor handclapping.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON.—Secretary McAdoo warns Congress that delay in passing the war revenue bill will disorganize and endanger the national financial program. As a result Senate leaders take steps to speed up consideration of the measure and abandonment arrangements for a recess.

MADRID.—The Spanish steamer Francoisi has been torpedoed by a German submarine, according to an announcement made by the minister of marine.

BALTIMORE.—The tomato output of Maryland will be bought by the government for \$18,000,000.

WASHINGTON.—Major General M. W. Ireland was nominated Surgeon General to succeed Major General Gorgas, who retires and who probably will receive a special detail in France.

NEW YORK.—Bernard Baruch, the chairman of the War Industries Board, notifies the National Dry Goods Association that prices and distributions of virtually all articles of wearing apparel will be fixed by the board, and that only "normal profits of the normal times" will be permitted.

PARIS.—Premier Clemenceau appeals to France to make the last sacrifice that will make victory sure.

Dental Notice

I have procured the assistance of Dr. Everett G. Harold, graduate of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, to assist me with my growing practice.

We can now accommodate more patients than formerly and on short notice. Prices consistent with first class work and satisfaction guaranteed.

Dr. Chas. S. Kramer,
Marlinton, W. Va.

Letters from our Soldier Boy

Sunday, Aug. 24, 1918

Dear Folks at Home.
This wonderful Sunday evening I will write a few lines. We have been sailing for three days and nights. The ocean is nice and smooth. I have enjoyed the trip fine so far. Of course you know I would rather be at home with you all, but I am being well protected and taken care of. Uncle Sam can handle his boys fine. Quite a number of us are on this ship. There are many things I cannot tell you until I return, then I can tell you wonders. I am well and feeling fine as I ever did. We get plenty to eat and good coffee.

Had preaching up on deck this morning. I was there. I read my testament often, and find it very interesting and helpful. This letter will be mailed when we arrive and when you get it you will know that I have arrived safely. You will get a card of our arrival from— I filled up before we left, and as soon as they received a message of our safe arrival, they will mail the card. For goodness sake do not worry about me, for I am doing fine. I will write you all often. I do not yet know what my address will be. Just wait until I tell you. Wish you could be with me and see some of the world. Hope you all are well and doing fine. Was sorry I could not get home before leaving, but it was impossible. I feel sure we will be back before so long. Tell Boyd to write. I haven't been a bit sea sick so far, but some of the boys were; I seem to stand as much as any of the boys.

Must eat supper—will finish later.

Thursday Aug. 29th

I will try to finish my letter today. We are still sailing along. The sea is a little rough today, but not bad. All has gone well so far. I am well but awfully tired of this ship. Hope we will soon land. Suppose we will land in four or five days if nothing happens. I have been sailing one week today. I dreamed of home last night. Wish I could be there with you all. I don't think we will be long. For the Germans are about whipped now. I have been doing some clerical work for the last few days. I feel sure I will get a good job and not have to fight any. When you write tell me all the news.

Will add a few lines today, Aug. 31, as we will have to mail our letters now if we want them to go back on this ship. Love to all.
Charles H. Ralston

Some where in France.

September, 1, 1918

Dear Uncle,
Having waited for some time for a letter from home, I will write again without receiving it, but hope to receive a letter from home soon. I am well and feeling as well as could be expected.

I hope that you are able to be out again and that your knee is not giving you any trouble now, for I have not heard since you got home from the hospital the last time, so am very anxious to hear.

I think that France is a very beautiful country, so far as I have seen. Almost all the land is being cultivated with wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat and clover, but no corn and the soil seems to be very fertile according to the crop it produces, and they have some very nice cattle, but their method of grazing is very much different from ours, for they take a herd of cattle into a field of clover and let them eat everything as they go, and when everything has been eaten in one place they are moved a little farther up and so on until the entire field has been grazed and another very amusing feature is the machinery they use for threshing their grain; the power for running their threshing machine is derived from one horse walking up a lattice of revolving floors.

When sleeping in a tent now, we get plenty of drill and fresh air, but nothing facilities are not good, but we have lots of rain.

I have been able to get a few letters in France, and the prices are not quite so high as they were in England, but as you know, they are running since U. S. troops came in, a present a few eggs can be bought for six cents a piece, while in England they were from ten to fifteen.

I have not heard anything from John for over two months, so if you hear from him please write.

There are several interesting topics that I would like to write you about, but I can't at the present time. Have my RECORDER sent to the present address and write often.

As ever, Willie Benson.

France
August 9, 1918

Dear Brother;
I am glad to hear from you. I have been in the trenches one hitch and going to start back to-morrow for another one. If shot and shell do not get any closer to me than it did before I will return safe and sound.

There is not much news of interest only we have the Bochs on the go for one time since the war was declared. How is everything on the farm? I know you are most through making hay by this time.

I will send you a Franc bill for doing my part as soon as I get my hand on another one. ha! ha! Will that be enough?

Write and tell me all the news. I am getting late and I will be compelled to bring this to a close. I remain your brother,
George H. Graham.

P. S. Aug. 16th, I have not time to write much as I want this to get started. I have just returned from the trenches again. I had to peek in such a hurry I forgot and packed your letter also. I had right much experience this trip. Went "Over the Top" Wednesday night. I was among the lucky ones so you will know when you receive this. Tell Dad I received his and Mr. G's letters to-day, will answer as soon as I get time.

Love to each and all. We captured more than 100 prisoners. Your loving brother,
Geo. H. Graham.

Some where in France.

August 13, 1918.

My dear Home Folks,
I shall take the pleasure to answer your letter which I received yesterday evening, was real glad to hear from you all. How are you all getting along? I am making it very well. It has been real cold over here, don't get dark here until nine o'clock at night. When we are eating supper here you are eating dinner, I guess you all are working hard aren't you?

I have been drilling real hard since I have been over here. My feet are real sore, we just got back off of a big hike.

This is a real pretty country over here. The wheat is fine over here and they raise a lot of small grain but have never seen any corn yet. I guess it is too cold for it. I am mighty glad it isn't so hot. I have never seen any real pretty girls yet in France. I saw an American girl a couple weeks ago, she certainly looked good. She was an awfully good singer and a fine dancer. I enjoyed seeing her. One of the Germans was with her.

I would love to see you all and have a good meal of green beans and bacon. I have eaten lots of beef since I have been in the army.

I like it over here very well. I have been in the trenches twice and made it all right. It is awfully muddy there, it has been raining most every day for a couple of weeks. I guess you are done making hay are you not?

One of our Corporals got killed by a big shell the other day. I have not seen Bill Dickson yet. I think he is in England. Russell Hevener has come over and is in our company. Bob Gushall is still with us.

I certainly am glad to hear that you all have such a good Sunday School hope it will continue to be good.

There is five hours difference in the time, we turned our watches up five hours; so when we are drifting you all are sleeping.

Are you going to the Conference this year? Only wish I could be there to go along, I heard it was at Iron Gate.

I am sorry you are behind with your work but hope will get along better in the future.

Papa have you got my Liberty Bond yet? I have paid for it. The five dollars that I allotted to you was discontinued the first of July. I got the five dollars for July money, you may not get the money on that bond for a while. It will draw four per cent interest.

Well, as news is scarce will close for this time, hoping to hear from you all real soon. I can't write what I would like to.

Best love to all.

FRED C. CORBET.

With the American Exp. Force

August 11, 1918

Dear Mamma:

Just a few lines this morning to let you know I am still living and well, and hope you are well. I received your two letters and post card several days ago. I sure was glad to hear from you; it had been over four months since I had a letter from any one; two letters from you, one from Sherman and one from a friend, is all the mail I have received since leaving the States last March, so you see you are not the only one that has been waiting for a letter. I don't wonder at your letters to me being a long time on the way, as I don't stay at one place long enough for a letter to catch up with me, but I don't see why my letters should be so long on the way, but there is so much mail passing between here and home; I guess it's a pretty big job to keep it all straight. I have been looking for a letter from Mr. Wood, but haven't received it yet. I would be glad to hear from him, and will certainly answer his letter if he writes. I guess I would appreciate a letter from any one around home. Just as it comes from America, it doesn't matter who it is from. You asked if I needed money, well, at the present time I have 1000 francs in my pocket, equal to about \$200 in U. S. money and a month's pay due. There is nothing over here to spend money for except wine and beer and I wouldn't give a franc for all of it if I were in France. I am going to send some money home the first time I get to a Y. M. C. A. There are lots of things I would like to have but there is so much red tape to be gone through with to get anything sent home, I don't think you would send anything without a written request from me signed by a military commander and there isn't one chance in ten that it would ever reach me, so there is not much use of thinking about getting anything over here from home. Well I must close for this time. Write soon.

Yours as always,
Rev. J. N. Lowery.

Battery C. 102 E. A.

Camp Jas. E. Johnston,

Florida.

My dear cousin,

As I received your card yesterday I will answer it to-day with a short letter. This leaves me well and enjoying camp life as could be expected, for you know that no one could enjoy themselves in the army at this day and time, for they just drill and hike up pretty near to death and it is oh so hot down here. You can just imagine about how hot it is as it has been all the way from 116 to 124 degrees; and you can imagine how that would be when you have to hike 15 miles a day with a pack on your back.

You know I was pretty back before I came to the army but this has sure got my "goat".

And if the army don't make a man of anyone now, it is no use for them to try and make a man out of themselves when they come back.

Believe me, if I was at home I would cut corn before but I believe now that I can cut corn as good as any body and tell him I said to you, I have my RECORDER sent to the present address and write often.

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Your loving brother,

Geo. H. Graham.

Roll of Honor

For Fourth Liberty Loan

SECOND WEEK—Make the next week, the last of the drive, "The Loan over the Top". Names below which appeared last week are to be credited with second subscription.

H. E. Colaw
H. L. Simmons
A. D. Mullenax
Jno. S. Jack
W. M. Bland
S. L. Simmons
E. D. Sweeney
Ira W. Nichols
Russell Rexrode
Jno. C. Sweeney
R. Mason Hamilton
W. T. Hamilton
H. H. Slaven
C. A. Corbett
Harvey Waggy
R. D. Polks
J. Brown Lightner
Ira D. Cuthall
Owen Hiner
Chas. Dinger
C. E. Simmons
Dr. H. H. Jones
J. Ed. Arbogast
Jno. W. Simmons
A. L. Jones
G. R. Simmons
Jacob K. Varner
Geo. O. Fleisher
Jas. A. Fleisher
W. H. Darby
W. W. Borkin
Geo. W. Dudley
Harper Mackey
J. P. McNulty
W. P. Will
J. Winfield Probst
S. B. Rexrode
Abner J. Blarg
Chas. M. Pullin
W. P. B. Lockridge
Jasper Simmons
Chas. K. Colaw
L. C. Ehl
Edwin B. Jones
Homer Stephenson
R. C. Jones
J. C. Eagle
Boyd Stephenson
Howard Wilfong
J. W. Hevener
R. W. Hevener
Paul Slaven
J. M. Colaw
J. Brown Campbell
R. B. Campbell